The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

At the Second Session, begun and held at the city of PHILADELPHIA, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An ACT *making* APPROPRIATIONS, *for the support of Government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three.*

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, there be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding one million five hundred and eighty nine thousand, and forty four dollars, and seventy two cents; that is to say:

For the compensations granted by law to the president and vice-president of the United States, thirty thousand dollars: For the like compensations to the members of the senate and house of representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance, one hundred and forty three thousand, five hundred and ninety one dollars: For the salaries of the doorkeepers and assistant doorkeepers of the senate and house of representatives, under the act for their compensation, passed the twelfth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, one thousand two hundred and thirty three dollars, and sixty eight cents: For the expences of firewood, stationery, printing work, and all other contingent expences of the two houses of Congress, nine thousand five hundred and fifty two dollars: For making good a deficiency in the appropriation, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, for contingent expences in the office of the clerk of the house of representatives, five hundred and seventy eight dollars: For the compensations granted by law, to the chief justice, associate judges, district judges, and the attorney general, forty three thousand two hundred dollars: For the additional salary of the attorney general, by the act of the eight of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, two hundred and sixty dollars, and eighty two cents: For defraying the expence of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, twelve thousand dollars: For defraying the expences of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, four thousand dollars: For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars: For salary of the two principal clerks to the secretary of the treasury, from the eight of May to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand and forty three dollars and twenty eight cents: For expence of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expences in the office of the secretary of the treasury, five hundred dollars: For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars: For the encreased salary of the comptroller, from the eight of May to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, two hundred and sixty dollars and eighty two cents: For expences of stationery, printing and all other contingent expences in the comptroller's office, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars: For the encreased salary of the auditor, from the eight of May to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, two hundred and sixty dollars, and eighty two cents: For expence of stationery, printing, and other contingent expences, in the auditor's office, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eighteen thousand six hundred dollars: For the encreased salary of the register of the treasury, from the eight of May, to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, three hundred and twenty six dollars and three cents, and for making good the deficiency in the appropriation of one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, one hundred dollars; making, in the whole, four hundred and twenty six dollars and three cents: For expence of stationery, printing and other contingent expences, in the register's office, two thousand dollars: For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars: For the encreased salary of the treasurer, from the eighth of May, to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and for making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, for clerks in that office, five hundred and thirty dollars and sixty eight cents: For expence of firewood, stationery, printing and other contingencies in the treasurer's office, four hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars: For the salary of the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in that office, from the establishment thereof, to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, including also contingent expences to the same time, two thousand eight hundred and seventy three dollars and forty six cents: For the expence of stationary, printing and other contingent expences in the office of the commissioner, three hundred dollars: To make good the deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, for the contingent expences of the treasury-department, two thousand four hundred dollars: For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the treasury department, one thousand four hundred and eighty nine dollars and ninety nine cents: For wood and candles in the several offices in the treasury department (except the treasurer's office) one thousand two hundred dollars: For compensations to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the expences of stationery, and for hire of clerks in the offices of the several commissioners of loans, to the first of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, authorized by the act of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, thirty two thousand seven hundred and twenty nine dollars, and ninety five cents: To make good deficiencies in former appropriations, for similar expences, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the secretary of state, clerks and other persons employed in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars: For defraying the expence of collecting the laws of the several states, publishing and distributing the laws of Congress, and all other expences in the office of the secretary of state, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one dollars and sixty seven cents: To make good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, for the contingent expences in this office, ninety three dollars and thirty four cents: For compensation to the commissioners for settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual states, clerks and persons employed in their office, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the contingent expences of the board of commissioners, four hundred and seven dollars; For compensations to the governors, secretaries and judges of the territory north-west and the territory south of the river Ohio, ten thousand three hundred dollars: For expences of stationery, office rent, printing patents for lands, and other contingent expences in both the said territories, seven hundred dollars: For the payment of pensions granted to invalids, eighty two thousand, two hundred and forty five dollars, and thirty two cents: For payment of the annual allowance granted by Congress to Baron Steuben, two thousand five hundred dollars: For payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, two thousand seven hundred and sixty seven dollars, and seventy three cents: For the maintainance and repair of light houses, beacons, piers, stakes and buoys, twenty thousand dollars: For the further expence of building and equipping ten cutters, three thousand dollars: For the purchase of hydrometers, for the use of the officers of the customs and inspectors of the revenue, one thousand five hundred dollars: To make good the deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, for the purchase of hydrometers, six hundred and ten dollars, and ten cents: For the payment of such demands, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been duly allowed by the officers of the treasury, five thousand one hundred and sixty nine dollars: For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand and fifty dollars: For the encreased salary of the chief clerk in the war department, from the eighth of May, to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, one hundred and thirty dollars and forty one cents: For expences of firewood, stationery, printing and other contingent expences in the office of the secretary of war, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the accountant to the war department and clerks in his office, four thousand two hundred dollars: For salary to the accountant, clerks, and for contingent expences in that office, from the establishment thereof, to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, one thousand one hundred and sixty five dollars and eighty nine cents: For contingent expences in the office of the accountant to the war department, three hundred dollars: For payment of four years rent for the buildings occupied for offices of the secretary of war and accountant, one thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars, and sixty six cents: For salaries of the storekeepers at the several arsenals, rent for the buildings occupied as magazines, for payment of the laborers, coopers, armorers and other persons employed in taking care of the ordnance, arms and military stores, seven thousand eight hundred and thirty five dollars and thirty two cents: For five hundred rifles, purchased in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, six thousand dollars: For expence of repairing arms, equipments of cannon, cartridge-boxes, swords and every other article in the ordnance department, ten thousand dollars: For defraying the expences of the Indian department, fifty thousand dollars: For the pay of the troops authorized by law, three hundred and four thousand, three hundred and eight dollars: For subsistance, three hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred and sixty seven dollars and seventy five cents: For forage, thirty four thousand eight hundred and fifty six dollars: For cloathing, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars: For equipments for cavalry, five thousand dollars: For horses for cavalry, five thousand dollars: For hospital department, twenty five thousand dollars: For quarter master's department, one hundred thousand dollars: For maps, hiring expresses, allowance to officers for extra expences, printing, loss of stores, advertising, apprehending deserters, and every other contingent expence in the war department, thirty thousand dollars: For the defensive protection of the frontiers, fifty thousand dollars: For the payment of bounties, fifteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit:

First—The sum of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States.—Secondly.—The surplus, which may remain unexpended, of the monies appropriated for the use of the war-department, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.—And, thirdly—The surplus of the existing revenues of the United States, to the end of the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, except what may be otherwise appropriated, during the present session of Congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States be authorized to borrow, on account of the said states, any sum or sums, not exceeding, in the whole eight hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, per annum, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, to be applied for the purposes aforesaid, and to be repaid out of the said surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, to the end of the present year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three: And that it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States, to lend the said sum. And the president of the United States shall cause so much of the loan, made of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act, by which it is incorporated, to be paid off, in sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, as, in his opinion, the state of the treasury may, from time to time, admit, out of any monies, which may be in the treasury, having due regard to the exigencies of government, and the appropriations made and to be made by law.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.*
Approved, February twenty eighth, 1793.
GO: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
TH: JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT *to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes.*

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That no person shall be permitted to carry on any trade of intercourse with the Indian tribes, without a licence under the hand and seal of the superintendant of the department, or of such other person, as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant licences for that purpose; which superintendant, or person so authorized shall, on application, issue such licence, for a term not exceeding two years, to any proper person, who shall enter into bond with one or more sureties approved of by the superintendant, or person issuing such licence, or by the President of the United States, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, payable to the United States, conditioned for the true and faithful observance of such rules, regulations and restrictions, as are or shall be made, for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. The said superintendants, and persons licensed, as aforesaid, shall be governed, in all things touching the said trade and intercourse, by such rules and regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendant, or person issuing such licence, shall have full power and authority to recall the same, if the person so licensed shall transgress any of the regulations or restrictions, provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and shall put in suit such bonds, as he may have taken, on the breach of any condition therein contained.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every person, who shall attempt to trade with the Indian tribes, or shall be found in the Indian country, with such merchandize in his possession, as are usually vended to the Indians, without lawful licence, shall forfeit all the merchandize, offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, in the Indian country, and shall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the court, in which the trial shall be: *Provided,* that any citizen of the United States, merely travelling through any Indian town or territory, shall be at liberty to purchase, by exchange or otherwise, such articles as may be necessary for his subsistence, without incurring any penalty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement, or territory, belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit murder, robbery, larceny, trespass or other crime, against the person or property of any friendly Indian or Indians, which, if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state or district, such offender shall be subject to the same punishment, as if the offence had been committed within the state or district, to which he or she may belong, against a citizen thereof.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any such citizen or inhabitant shall make a settlement on lands belonging to any Indian tribe, or shall survey such lands, or designate their boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwise, for the purpose of settlement, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, in the discretion of the court, before whom the trial shall be: And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States, to take such measures, as he may judge necessary, to remove from lands belonging to any Indian tribe, any citizens or inhabitants of the United States, who have been, or shall hereafter make, or attempt to make a settlement thereon.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be permitted to purchase any horse of an Indian, or of any white man in the Indian territory, without special licence for that purpose; which licence, the superintendant, or such other person as the President shall appoint, is hereby authorised to grant, on the same terms, conditions and restrictions, as other licences are to be granted under this act: *Provided also,* that every person, who shall purchase a horse or horses, under such licence, before he exposes such horse or horses for sale, and within fifteen days after they shall have been brought out of the Indian country, shall make a particular return, to the superintendant, or other person, from whom he obtained his licence, of every horse by him purchased, as aforesaid, describing such horses, by their color, height and other natural or artificial marks, under the penalties contained in their respective bonds. And every person, purchasing a horse or horses, as aforesaid, in the Indian country, without a special licence, shall, for every horse thus purchased and brought into any settlement of citizens of the United States, forfeit, for every horse thus purchased, or brought from the Indian country, a sum not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than thirty dollars, to be recovered in any court of record having competent jurisdiction. And every person, who shall purchase a horse, knowing him to be brought out of the Indian territory, by any person or persons not licensed, as above, to purchase the same, shall forfeit the value of such horse; one half for the benefit of the informant, the other half for the use of the United States, to be recovered, as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That no agent, superintendant, or other person authorised to grant a licence to trade, or purchase horses, shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, or in the purchase or sale of any horses, to or from any Indians; and that any person, offending herein, shall forfeit one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, before which the conviction shall be had, not exceeding twelve months.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no purchase or grant of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indians or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by a treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution; and it shall be a misdemeanor, in any person not employed under the authority of the United States, in negociating such treaty or convention, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, directly or indirectly to treat with any such Indians, nation or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held, or claimed: *Provided nevertheless,* that it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any state, who may be present at any treaty, held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States, appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claims to lands within such state, which shall be extinguished by the treaty.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That in order to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause them to be furnished with useful domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and also to furnish them with goods or money, in such proportions, as he shall judge proper, and to appoint such persons, from time to time, as temporary agents, to reside among the Indians, as he shall think proper: *Provided,* that the whole amount of such presents, and allowance to such agents, shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the superior courts of each of the said territorial districts, and the circuit courts, and other courts of the United States of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes, in each district of the United States, into which any offender against this act shall be first brought, or in which he shall be apprehended, shall have, and are hereby invested with full power and authority, to hear and determine all crimes, offences and misdemeanors against this act; such courts proceeding therein, in the same manner, as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts: And in all cases, where the punishment shall not be death, the county courts of quarter-sessions in the said territorial districts and the district courts of the United States, in their respective districts, shall have, and are hereby invested with like power to hear and determine the same.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, and for the governors of such territorial districts, respectively, on proof to them made, that any citizen or citizens of the United States, or of the said districts, or either of them, have been guilty of any of the said crimes, offences or misdemeanors, within any town, settlement, or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, to cause such person or persons to be apprehended, and brought into either of the United States, or of the said districts, and to be proceeded against in due course of law. And in all cases, where the punishment shall be death, it shall be lawful for the governor of the district, into which the offender may be first brought, or in which he may be apprehended, to issue a commission of oyer and terminer to the superior judges of the district, who shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such capital cases, in the same manner, as the superior courts of such districts have, in their ordinary sessions: And when the offender shall be brought into, or shall be apprehended in any of the United States, except Kentucky, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to issue a like commission to any to judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the judge of the district, in which the offender may have been apprehended or first brought; which judges, or any two of them, shall have the same jurisdiction in such capital cases, as the circuit court of such district, and shall proceed to trial and judgment, in the same manner, as such circuit court might or could do.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That all fines and forfeitures, which shall accrue under this act, shall be, one half to the use of the informant, and the other half, to the use of the United States, except where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, in which case, the whole shall be to their use.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any trade or intercourse with Indians living on lands surrounded by settlements of the citizens of the United States, and being within the jurisdiction of any of the individual states.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That all and every other act and acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force, for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
Approved, March first, 1793.
GO: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
TH: JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Swift creek, in Chesterfield county, THREE HEAD OF CATTLE, as follows; A RED HEIFER with white on her back and belly, and between her horns, marked with a nick the under side of the right ear, a piece taken out of the under side of the left, a bobb'd tail. A pale RED and WHITE STEER, marked with a swallow fork and nick the under side of the right ear, and a hole and piece taken from the under side of the left; they appear to be a year old last spring. A BRINDLE HEIFER, no visible mark, and appears to be a last spring's calf; the two first appraised to twenty shillings each, and the calf to ten shillings. (3t)

EDWARD FRIEND.

Chesterfield, January 21, 1793.

FATE OF LOUIS XVI.

FRANCE
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JANUARY 5.

MARESCHAL Luckner declared at Paris, by a decree of the Convention obtained to-day, the permiſſion of retiring whenever he pleaſed.

Manuel read a liſt of the new members of the committee of general ſafety. The names of Cabot, Tallien, Ingrand, and others of the ſame ſtamp were no longer in it.

Marat cried out, as he heard it read, that there was a conſpiracy againſt the good citizens; and the Aſſembly laughed.

January 7. The farther diſcuſſion of the trial of Louis XVIth. being reſumed,

Kerſaint ſaid, before I deliver my opinion, I move, that the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs ſhall be terminated in the preſent ſitting.

Barbaroux, Buzot, and all the members who were ſeated in the ſame part of the hall, ſupported this motion.

Several members here complained, that they had not yet had an opportunity of delivering their opinions on this important affair; but, after a very long debate, the Convention cloſed the diſcuſſion, and ordered, that all the opinions not yet delivered, ſhould be printed. To accelerate the printing of theſe opinions, the Convention authoriſed each of the members to cauſe his opinion to be printed, by whatever printer he might chooſe, and appointed Monday the 14th, for deliberating on the principal queſtion.

Sitting on Monday, January 14.

Bouzot denounced the council general of the commons, for having iſſued a decree of ſhutting up the play-houſes, and other places of public entertainment: he moved that this decree be annulled.

Quinette obſerved, that there was a decree extant, which charged the executive power to take all poſſible meaſures of ſafety during the judgment of Louis Capet.

The Aſſembly called for the order of the day.

A letter was read from M. Bertrand, the Ex Miniſter, who complaining that the Miniſter of Juſtice had not delivered to the official defenders of Louis XVI. certain papers which he had addreſſed to them.

The Miniſter of Juſtice ſaid, he had delivered thoſe pieces into the hands of the commiſſion of twelve.

A member of this commiſſion declared, that the pieces had been preſented to Maleſheroes, but the latter would not make any uſe of them.

The Convention called for the order of the day, being

The final judgment of Louis XVI.

Lehardi moved, that it be previouſly decided by a nominal call, if the decree that is to be pronounced on the fate of Louis ſhall be ſanctioned by the nation at large.

Another propoſed theſe queſtions:

1. Is it compatible with the intereſt of the ſtate, that Louis be deprived of his dignity?

2. Is it proper that he ſhould ſuffer death or be impriſoned for life?

3. In either caſe ſhall an appeal to the people take place?

Coulthon and Gauthier moved, that the following two queſtions be firſt put:

1. Is Louis guilty of high treaſon and conſpiracy againſt the liberty and ſovereignty of the nation?

Louvet moved, that in order to ſhow a proper reſpect to the opinions of the different members, it ſhould be firſt decided whether or not the appeal to the ſovereign people ſhould take place?

Cambaceres was of opinion that the Convention ought to pronounce a judgment in *ipſo facto*; he expreſſed at the ſame time his doubts, if the Convention had ſuch a power veſted in them; he therefore moved, that to avoid all difficulties, the Convention ſhould make an appeal to the primary aſſemblies, to conſult them, whether or not it is their wiſh that the Convention ſhould judge Louis, and pronounce ſentence upon him.

Quinette was for judging Louis, and referring his ſentence to the ſovereign people in the primary aſſemblies.

The mountain became extremely clamourous and wiſhed that Louis ſhould be immediately ſentenced to ſuffer death, that his ſentence ſhould be pronounced and afterwards referred to the ratification of the people.

After many tumultuous debates, the diſcuſſion was finally cloſed, and the following three queſtions adopted on the motion of Barrere:

1. Is Louis guilty or not guilty of high treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the ſtate?
2. Shall the appeal to the people take place?
3. What puniſhment ſhall he ſuffer?

Sitting of Tueſday, January 15.

Buzot moved, and the Convention decreed, that every member who ſhould vote on the queſtions terminating the judgment of Louis, ſhould have his name inſcribed in a book deſtined for that purpoſe, and that the different names ſhould afterwards be ſent to the eighty-four departments.

Here Manuel, one of the ſecretaries, read the firſt queſtion, on which the members of the Convention were to vote, viz.

"*Is Louis guilty or not guilty of high treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the ſtate?*"

The nominal call began, M. Sallas read the names, and each member aſcended the tribune.

The following members then voted:

Bouzot. I vote that Louis be impriſoned with his family, till all the nation ſhall unite to decide his fate.

Lanjuinas. Louis is guilty.

Boudron. I declare Louis is guilty.

Vandelicourt. Legiſlators, I do not chooſe to be a judge in criminal matters.

Lalande. Louis is neither guilty nor not guilty.

Offelin. I know that Louis paid his guards at Coblentz, I do therefore pronounce him guilty.

M. Egalite. Guilty.

Danton. Yes, he is guilty.

Comte. Speaking as a legiſlator, Louis is guilty: as a judge, I won't ſpeak.

Montaigut. Louis is guilty, nay, more than guilty.

Fanre. Louis is guilty in point of the law, reſpecting Royalty, and I do declare him guilty.

Delayhe. To put the queſtion, whether Louis is guilty or not guilty, is to aſk if we are ourſelves guilty. I do declare Louis is guilty.

Bernerd des Sablons. Louis is guilty and not guilty.

Moriſons. I can anſwer none of the queſtions propoſed.

Noel. I once had a ſon. He died in defence of his country. I do not think that a father who bewails a ſon ſlain, can be the judge of him who is accuſed of being the author of his wretchedneſs.

Maure. Guilty on my honor and conſcience.

Corea Fuſtier. Guilty.

Valady. I cannot pronounce, for I am no judge.

Fauchett. As citizen, I am convinced of his guilt; as legiſlator, I declare him guilty; as judge, I have nothing to ſay.

Dubois. As a judge, I do declare Louis is guilty; but we ought to appeal to the people.

Lanmont. I can never believe that the Convention have all powers veſted in them; upon the preſent matter I ſhall be ſilent forever.

Lariviere. I did never vote that the Convention ſhould judge Louis, ſo I cannot vote on the buſineſs in queſtion.

Doulcet. I vote for the ſafe cuſtody of Louis and his family, until the termination of the war; take care that he may have no ſucceſſor; and when the war is once terminated, let the decree of his fate be ſubmitted to the people!

Meynard was of the ſame opinion.

Chambon. I vote for the appeal to the people; I alſo vote that the abolition of Royalty and the eſtabliſhment of the primary aſſemblies, be likewiſe ſubmitted to the people.

Baralion. I will be no judge; my conſcience does not allow it.

Julian. I am veſted with unlimited powers; and in virtue of my legiſlative capacity, I do declare that Louis is guilty.

The nominal call being terminated, M. Vergniaux, the Preſident, roſe, and ſpoke as follows:

Out of 735 voters, 26 have been abſent by leave, five by illneſs, one for cauſe unknown; 26 have made divers declarations, and 693 have voted for the queſtion in the affirmative: I do declare, in the name of the Convention,

"That Louis Capet is guilty of high treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the ſtate.

Here the ſecond queſtion was put,

"Shall the appeal to the people take place?"

A great number of members ſpoke for and againſt the appeal; and almoſt every one of them ſeemed apprehenſive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manuel gave their vote reſpecting this queſtion, they expreſſed in the ſtrongeſt language their indignation at having heard one of the neareſt relatives of Louis vote for his death.

Soon after M. Egalice came to vote on the ſecond queſtion, he ſaid, "I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal ſhall not take place."

Cloutz voted againſt the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at 11 o'clock, and the following was the reſult:

Members abſent,	20
Members who did not give their vote	10
Sick members,	3
Abſent members without cauſe,	3
Members for the appeal,	283
Members againſt the appeal,	424
Majority againſt the appeal,	280

Here Barrere the Preſident, roſe, and ſaid, "The National Convention doth decree, that the ſentence which it ſhall pronounce upon Louis Capet, ſhall not be referred to the appeal of the people."

Extract of a letter from General Dumourier, to the preſident of the national Convention, dated December, 31.

"The whole German empire is arming againſt us. We have cut off ſome of the heads of that hydra, Deſpotiſm; otherwiſe ſpring up; but we ſhall ſtill humble them, or die in a manner becoming the ſons of freedom. Such are the ſentiments of your fellow-citizens in arms. I am a ſurety for them, for I have had a ſhare in their labours, their dangers, and their victories.

"They are far from being intimidated by new dangers; but they have need of clothes, arms, horſes, and a certain ſupply of proviſion. They have no occaſion for encouragement, but they ought to be rewarded.—Your generals have need of your confidence. You are the repreſentatives of the nation in the aſſembly; your generals are its repreſentatives at the head of the armies. Their functions are more laborous than your's, and they are beſides under the moſt terrible reſponſibility death and the inflexible judgment of poſterity."

"I am better acquainted than any one with the courage of the French, and the reſources of my country. If its forces are well diſtributed, it can reſiſt all Europe. The experience required in different offices which I have held during the ſpace of thirty-ſix years of a very laborious and buſy life, has given me the knowledge of all the means of this beautiful republic. I offer to it my vigilance, my experience, and my life: I am not afraid that I ſhall be ſuſpected of aſpiring at the dictatorſhip or ſtadtholderſhip of the Belgic Netherlands, though ſuch abſurdities have been publiſhed by malavolent perſons, whom I conſider as greater enemies to the republic than to myſelf.

"I have taken an oath, and I hereby repeat it, that I will retire from all public employment on the concluſion of a peace. I ſhall then have done enough for my country, and for hiſtory. Should this precaution be not ſufficient, when the republic is delivered from the ſcourge of war, to remove all ſuſpicions, I promiſe to impoſe upon myſelf the moſt rigorous oſtraciſm."

Extract of a letter from Valence (dated Liege, Jan. 2) to the miniſter of war.

"I have the honour of informing you, that a detachment of the van guard, commanding by general Neuilly, has been ſent into the country of Luxembourg, under the command of colonel Colomb, who announces to me, that he has ſeized in the emperor's treaſuries, caſh to the amount of 200,000 livres. When I receive that ſum, I ſhall tranſmit it to the pay-maſter of the army."

French National Convention, Jan. 3, 1793.

General Cuſtine, in a letter dated Mentz the 29th of Dec. addreſſed to the preſident of the national convention, ſent an exact account of the various events which preceded and accompanied the re taking of Frankfort by the Heſſians and Pruſſians, of which the war miniſter had given only an extract.

After having left a ſtrong garriſon in Frankfort, he put himſelf at the head of 28,000 men to ſtop the approach of the enemy; but they, by a ſecret march, turned his flank; the inhabitants of that city opened their gates, and a great number of French ſoldiers were ſlaughtered. The commander of the garriſon might have avoided this misfortune; he might have prevented the treachery, and have made an obſtinate reſiſtance by a guard of 100 men at each gate.

General Cuſtine, intended to aſſemble a council of war, to try the commandant Vanhelden.

He beſtowed praiſes on general Houchard, and on the troops who diſplayed the greateſt courage; eighteen thouſand French ſaw themſelves ſurrounded by 38,000 Pruſſians, without being intimidated; but I cannot conceal from the convention, added Cuſtine, "that the troops begin to complain of their preſent ſtate of nakedneſs. A republican people ſhould take a very different care of their troops, who are their brethren, their equals, and the defenders of their liberty.

"They call me their father, but I have only the bowels of a father. I am penetrated with grief at the afflicting ſtate of theſe brave ſoldiers. It freezes very hard, and they have lain ſeven nights upon their arms, without coats and without breeches. General Biron, has been witneſs to their ſituation, and is as much afflicted at it as myſelf."

The reading of this letter gave riſe to very loud complaints againſt the miniſter, Pache, to whom Cuſtine attributed ſuch neglect. The preſident obſerved, that to Cuſtine's letter were joined 3 packets, one addreſſed to the war committee, and the other, to the committee of general ſafety. The aſſembly decreed, that thoſe committees ſhould aſſemble immediately, and make a report in that ſitting of the contents of theſe packets.

The commiſſioners ſent to the department of Mont-blanc, wrote, that the muſicians of a regiment having played ariſtocratic tunes at Chambery; ſuch as, "Oh! Richard!—Oh! mon Roi!—The citizens could not contain their indignation, and ſerious conſequences were apprehended, when general Kellerman arrived. His preſence calmed the people; he gave the ſevereſt orders, put the colonel and officers of the regiment under an arreſt, and ſent the muſicians to priſon, to remain there until they ſhould declare by whoſe orders they had played ſuch antipatriotic.

Leyſtadt, Dec. 24. The day before yeſterday arrived here M. Fayette and his companions, under the eſcort of two commiſſioned officers and ten ſubalterns. They ſet out from hence yeſterday on their way to Magdeburg.

Treves, Dec. 24. On the 17th and 18th inſt. the French attempted to attack the entrenchment at Wavern, but were ſo well received by the Auſtrians, that the whole ſurface of the ground was covered with their dead.

On the 19th the French detached 400 men to the village of Tavern, to raiſe batteries. As ſoon as the Auſtrians heard of this, they marched againſt them, killed the advanced poſt, ſurrounded the village, who were then boiling their ſoup in the village, who were all cut to pieces, owing to their deſperate reſiſtance, except ſeven who were made priſoners, and 13 dangerouſly wounded—three of their huſſars ſaved themſelves by flight.

In this action the French loſt 50 horſes—8 cannons and all their baggage.

They evacuated Saarburgh and the whole diſtrict of Saargau on the 20th inſt.

Jan. Paine was expected to deliver his opinion yeſterday on the trial of Louis, but had not an opportunity. His opinion, which is well known, is, that Louis ſhould be kept in ſafe cuſtody during the war, and then baniſhed from the territories of the republic.

Juliers, Jan. 20. A few days ago a detachment of between three and four hundred French Chaſſeurs had taken poſſeſſion of the village of Burem, beyond the river Rur, in which ſituation they uſed to harraſs frequently the Auſtrian troops.

Major Mahony, who commanded the advance poſts, grew impatient of being thus moleſted, and reſolved laſt night to give them chaſe, at the head of ſome companies of Chaſſeur Servians, ſupported by a troop of Huſſars.

The French had their general, two officers, and between 40 and 50 rank and file killed: 40 of them were made priſoners; the reſt, favoured by the darkneſs of the night, ſaved themſelves by flight; and on the day following, upwards of twenty of them were found drowned in the river.

Oſtend, Jan. 16. A recommendation has come to the merchants of Dunkirk from the executive council of France, to fit out all the privateers they poſſibly can, againſt England.

In conſequence of this, all the veſſels at this port, that are fit for the purpoſe, are buying up; but no merchant of this city will be engaged in fitting out any veſſel againſt Great-Britain.

Raciſbon, Jan. 1. The contingencies of Saxony and Hanover are on their march, and the Auſtrian troops are alſo moving. They are formed into two diſtinct corps; the one is marching into quarters of cantonment between Pillſtbourg and Heidelberg, and the other, conſiſting of about 12,000 men, is proceeding towards Wurtzbourg, which is its concentral point. This corps will act in concert with the Pruſſians to reduce Mentz, ſhould the latter not be ſtrong enough to attack Cuſtine; but if there is no occaſion for them, the imperialiſts will act ſeparately; and in general the plan of common operation between the courts of Berlin and Vienna is combined in ſuch a manner, that the motions and enterprizes of their forces will correſpond; but, unleſs neceſſity requires it, they will act ſeparately. For the better maintenance of this correſpondence, and to ſecure the ſucceſs of their meaſures, Lieutenant General Count Wartenſleben ſet off on the 19th December, from Vienna to Frankfort to arrange definitively with the Pruſſian Monarch, who is there, the plan of the campaign, the execution of which will be entruſted, to Field Marſhal Prince de Saxe Cobourg, Generaliſſimo of the Auſtrian forces, and the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, who retains the command in chief of the Pruſſian armies. The imperial regiments paſs by for Nuremberg, and when they are all arrived will be commanded by General Baron de Wurſer and Count de Ferrari.

The imperial forces now on their march for the Rhine amount to thirty thouſand men; they, however, will ſhortly be followed by ſeven battalions and eleven diviſions of cavalry more. This new corps will be commanded by Lieutenant Generals de Splein and d'Eder, and Major Generals de Brucklack and de Hutten; and they, in fine, write from Vienna, that, beſides theſe additional forces all the garriſon of that reſidence have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march to Germany; they conſiſt of three battalions of grenadiers, five of fuſileers, and three diviſions of cavalry; and orders have already been ſent to other troops from the interior provinces to replace them at Vienna. A large train of artillery, ammunition, &c. has been ſent off from Prague for Mentz.

LONDON, January 11.

By the advices at Lloyd's, thirty ſail of French Eaſt Indiamen are on their paſſage home; and, in caſe of hoſtilities breaking out between this country and France in the courſe of two months, it is more than probable, the greater number of theſe valuable ſhips will fall to the lot of our cruizers.

Something deciſive, reſpecting peace or war, with France, is expected to be determined on, on Monday next.

A regiment is to be ſent to Gibraltar, and a reinforcement is likewiſe to be ſent to the Weſt India iſlands.

January 15. Yeſterday morning, letters were received at the Admiralty-office, Charing Croſs, from Commodore Murray, who is now at anchor in the Scheldt. They were ſent off by the Commodore on Thurſday laſt. The French gun boats which lately entered the Scheldt, it now turns out, proceeded but a little way, they ran aground between high and low water, and the French quitted them in their ſmall boats, intending to return at high water; but before they came back, the Dutch had fairly thrown a bank of earth round them. The French finding it impoſſible to move the boats, have deſerted them.—No French veſſels of any kind had either entered or quitted the Scheldt, from the time Commodore Murray anchored there till the date of his diſpatches.

Yeſterday Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas were a long while in conſultation at the office of the board of controul, it is ſuppoſed, on the buſineſs of arranging the Eaſt-India company's affairs for the conſideration of Parliament, previous to the renewal of their charter.

Government have determined upon fortifying our Weſt-India iſlands.

Mr. Dundas, we are informed, ſuggeſted an idea of the Negroes upon them being employed, inſtead of ſending over, at a conſiderable expence to the nation a ſufficient quantity of hands for that purpoſe; he has conſulted ſeveral of the firſt merchants in this city. We underſtand the plan is agreeable to them, and will be obſerved by government.

Commodore Gardner, whom, when we name him again, we ſhall hope to call Admiral, has recommended to the Admiralty a plan for the relief of thoſe ſeamen who have claims upon the bounty of government, but cannot yet be admitted into Greenwich Hoſpital.

On Monday January 7th, Meſſrs. Byrn, Keogh, and the other Roman Catholic deputies, had their laſt conference with ſecretary Dundas—To every liberal mind in England, we may be permitted to give the chearful conſolation, that the claims of this great body of people are to be complied with, and thus the harmony and peace of Ireland is preſerved.

Another augmentation of the army is intended, conſiſting of a ſerjeant and corporal to each company of foot; likewiſe of privates, but their number is not named; ten independent companies are to be raiſed.

The firſt orders ſent by the Admiralty to the Navy board, were for the equipment of thirty-eight line of battle ſhips and forty frigates, which added to the twelve ſail then in commiſſion, makes the number of fifty ſail of the line: the beſt conditioned of which and the ſtouteſt frigates, were ordered to be the firſt got ready.

The French naval force in the Mediterranean, amounts to twenty ſail of the line and many large frigates. The Republican, a firſt rate, is at Toulon.

The promotion of Britiſh admirals now daily expected, is to be immediately followed by the appointment of flag officers to three fleets, equipping for ſea.

Three Engliſh frigates have ſailed up the river Scheldt after the French frigates, and commodore Murray, ordered to Fluſhing with four others, has notified his arrival to the States General and the Prince of Orange.

If the rulers of France imagine, that any appeal to the paſſions of the people of England, will have the effect they may wiſh on Britiſh ſeamen, they will be out in their reckoning; thoſe brave fellows will fight with as much courage and zeal againſt the enemies of their country as uſual: a deſpotic monarch, or a furious tyrannic convention who know no bounds to their ambition, and who diſturb Old England's tranquility, are equally its enemies, and juſt objects of national vengeance.

Every day, and every new event, confirms the opinion that a war with France is an event at no great diſtance.

We are given to underſtand, that a manifeſto on the part of our court is already in preparation. The publication of it, ſooner or later, of courſe, will depend on future events; but the conduct of the French and the late audacious addreſs of the miniſter Le Brun, on his majeſty's ſpeech to parliament, will probably accelerate it. The refuſal of lord Grenville to confer with Chauvelin, the agent of the French in London, is ſaid to have been immediately ſucceeded by Le Brun's threatened ſolemn appeal to the Engliſh nation, which came over ready prepared, in the ſame diſpatches with the order for a conference with lord Grenville.

The preparations for war making by our government are principally directed to the protection of our trade. On this account it is, that ſuch an unuſual number of frigates had been put in commiſſion, ſome of which are to be commanded by admirals. The Duke of Clarence we underſtand, is to have a new frigate now nearly ready for ſea at Portſmouth.

The Dutch are extremely buſy in placing their marine on the moſt reſpectable footing. Several line of battle ſhips were put in commiſſion in the courſe of the laſt fortnight.

Jan. 29. When ſedition was openly ſtalking in every part of the kingdom, domeſtic traitors, deſirous of keeping Engliſhmen unprepared to repel the meditated attempts againſt the country, impudently aſſerted in their converſations, as well as in their publications, that every fear was merely ideal, and that neither ſedition or inſurrection exiſted in any part of the Britiſh empire.—Equally in defiance of all truth, and equally for the traitorous purpoſe of putting Engliſhmen off their guard, it is now aſſerted that government are not vigorous in their preparations for war, and that they are endeavouring to hold out an idea of peace; the direct reverſe is notoriouſly the truth—preparations were never more vigorous—and lord Grenville's anſwer to the Would-be ambaſſador, is a deciſive proof that adminiſtration neither hold out an idea of the probability of, or wiſh for, peace with modern France.

Lord Amherſt is appointed commander in chief of the Britiſh army.

And the independant companies ſtill continue to be given to ſuch officers as make application at the war-office, and are approved of by the Secretary at war.

The Jacobin Emiſſaries ſeem to inſinuate that a negociation is begun with the French miniſters. After reading lord Grenville's excellent anſwer to M. Chauvelin's note, it muſt appear to the moſt ſuperficial obſerver, that there is no room for negociation. If the French comply with the terms there preſcribed, there probably may be no war; but we have not yet heard that they have begun, or even ſhewn any diſpoſition to withdraw their forces from the countries which they have invaded. Any other terms, after the manly language of the Britiſh cabinet, we cannot ſuppoſe will be liſtened to.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 16.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Liſbon, to their correſpondent in this city, dated February 8.

"We this day have received a confirmation that the king of France was executed the 21ſt of January, and that war is inevitable."

Since our laſt publication, we have received further information reſpecting the king of France, from various quarters, viz. by the ſhip Perſeverance, Capt. Boys, in 32 days from Gibraltar—by the Dominic Terry, and by an arrival from Oporto, at Baltimore. All theſe accounts agree in confirming this news; and yet the letters from merchants in Europe, of the 5th of February, mention their firm opinions, that there would be no war, although in the poſtſcripts to their letters, they ſeem to have entirely changed thoſe opinions all in an inſtant, merely on hearing that the king of France was executed. One of the moſt reſpectable of thoſe merchants, after expreſſing an opinion that there would be no war, adds the following poſtſcript, dated Liſbon, February 5.

"The death of the king of France, who was beheaded, makes me change opinion about war, believing it poſſible; and that the only reſpected colours will be yours [the American] in Europe. I am, &c."

Many, however, were of the oppoſite opinion with the gentleman who wrote the foregoing, as they placed their dependence, for a certain peace, upon the very circumſtance of the king's death, and that it would rather operate in ſuch a way, as to deter the powers threatening France, from any further attempt.

There are, nevertheleſs, accounts by the Perſeverance, Captain Boys, who left Gibraltar the 13th of February, that the governor (Boyd) had received official accounts from Madrid, of the fate of Louis XVI. and that the minute guns were expected to be fired—but that this circumſtance did not take place.

Letters to the owners of the Perſeverance ſay, that war between Britain and France was expected, and that as ſo many of the European powers would take the field this ſummer againſt France, there would be a great demand for American produce from the French, who were making every preparation to meet their enemies.

From all accounts which we have collected reſpecting the fate of the king of France, although they ſeem to agree in general as to the cataſtrophe, yet none of them can be ſaid to be officially accurate, to enable us to form a definitive opinion; our readers will judge for themſelves.

Colonel Humphreys, the American miniſter to Portugal, was at Liſbon when Capt. Boys left it.

ST. JOHN'S, (*Antigua*) *Feb.* 19, 1793.

His honour lieutenant governor Home, of Grenada, has iſſued a proclamation, ſtrictly enjoining all French and other foreigners to depart from that colony, and prohibiting their future reſidence therein without permiſſion; and expreſſly forbidding any foreign free people of colour to reſort to that iſland under any pretence whatſoever.

We learn from Barbadoes, that a few days ago, a French frigate paſſed by Carliſle bay under French colours; that ſhe ran cloſe in to the ſhipping there, but would not let a boat go near her, and ſailed away again immediately.

The legiſlature of Dominica have again commenced their ſitting, and are proceeding with the greateſt diſpatch to revive all the laws which have expired.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Dominica, we learn, that a copper-bottomed ſhip armed, had arrived there from England, after a remarkable ſhort paſſage, by which in-

telligence was received, that a WAR WITH FRANCE was now become inevitable, and that eight guineas bounty were given for entering seamen when the sailed.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, to a respectable house in this city, dated January 15.

"We are hourly expecting to hear, that England, Holland and Spain have declared war with France: These combined forces by sea, intend to prevent any provisions entering the ports of France, without respect to the flag of any country; Prussia, Germany, &c. &c. will harrass them by land; in short, all Europe seems combined against that nation. Most people are of opinion, that Portugal will maintain a neutrality, which will be very happy for us."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated Feb. 12, 1793.

"We are still in a state of uncertainty with respect to war or peace; but now the unfortunate King of France is no more, having been put to death on the 21st ult. we shall soon know what determination the powers of Europe will come to. Spain has agreed to join Great-Britain and Holland against France, and are making great preparations for war. The Algerines have declared war against the Dutch, being displeased with the last presents they sent them. We have a strong squadron of Portuguese men of war here waiting; the Algerines say there is no danger of vessels under your colours coming to this place."

By the brig Hector, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that an embargo was laid on all French vessels at that port, some time before Capt. Baker sailed.

BALTIMORE, March 15.

A letter from London says, "The convention at Paris have been notified, by our rulers, that if the French armies violate the rights or territories of Holland, which Great-Britain is bound by treaty to aid Holland in securing, that aid will be afforded. This notice was dispatched by a messenger in ordinary, no public functionary having been sent from this fountain of royalty to that resolute rabble of republicans, as they are called here. The answer of the convention is said to be very blunt, direct, and uncourtly. Meanwhile assurances of support have been announced, by the British minister at the Hague, to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, and this nation is arming with vigour, both by sea and land. It requires, however, but little observation, and acquaintance with men and things here, to discern, that the great body of the people are not quite so fond, as the court is eager, to engage in hostilities on the continent—But I do really think no unprejudiced bystander, in Britain, can avoid noticing how much the private passions of this court prevail, and are substitutionary for an honest zeal for the public welfare, and a pursuit of the solid interests of this empire. At the same time it cannot be denied, that many British magistrates, merchants, manufacturers, and untitled individuals, of all parties, sects, and persuasions, feel much abhorrence of the rights of man, stripped naked of the pomp of peerage and the gewgaws of monarchy. The truth is, that the fundamental laws of this realm—the habeas corpus act—the trial by jury—the uncorrupt conduct of the judges in all matters of *meum* and *tuum*—secure to every quiet subject, advanced one step beyond indigence, such a certainty of civil freedom, and such protection to private property, that he is contented to live without enjoying his just portion of political liberty, and loves what is called the British constitution, for these its immediate effects, with all the honest, blindfold passion that converts its blemishes into beauties.—But be this so or not, it is certain that an abhorrence of Paine's doctrines, and of the popular excesses in France, and a dread of any sedition in this realm, that might render private property insecure, have excited such a flame of loyalty here, among all ranks of men, that it is at present really imprudent and unsafe, in any circle whatever, to utter a republican sentiment. John never before so much disrelished the name of liberty, nor submitted himself at the shrine of royalty with such an idolatrous rage for the servitude of its ritual—never, never.—The minister may, and I suppose therefore will, urge Havock, and let slip the dogs of war, against France. Indeed, war, since the agitation of the Scheldt business, is deemed inevitable. In idea, already, all the French West-Indies are British property, and the naval power of France extinct. But the thing is much more easily said than done. The Jacobins, identified with the millions of France, will now go all lengths, and take all chances, for all things. They have begun by confiscating a mass of property belonging to the emigrants, that is computed at a fifth of their total territory: This alone will sustain an immense force for some time. They have decreed an abolition of royalty. The convention will certainly decapitate the king. In one word, there are blows about to be struck, that will be felt in every quarter of the globe.'

KNOXVILLE, February 23.

A list of murders and depredations committed in Mero district, between the 16th and 23d of January.

Jan. 16. Col. Hugh Tinnin was fired on near Clarksville, on the north side of Cumberland, and badly wounded.

Jan. 18. Maj. Evan Shelby, (brother of governor Shelby) James Harry, and a negro belonging to Moses Shelby, killed, and a number of horses taken, on the north side of Cumberland, near the mouth of Red river.

Jan 19. Two boys of the name of Davidson, were fired on in a canoe, near Clarksville.

Jan 22. Capt. William Overall and —— Burnel killed, on the trace from Kentucky to the Dripping Spring. The flesh was cut from the bones of Overall, and carried off. Nine horses, loaded with goods and whisky, were taken at the same time.

Jan. 24. A salt boat from Kentucky, and a French pettiauger, were fired on at the mouth of Half Pone, on the Cumberland. In the salt boat Melachiah Gaskins and David Crow killed—Robert Wells and John Meluzen wounded; the latter in five places; his life despaired of; St Clair Pruit shot thro' the knee—since dead. In the French boat two were killed and one mortally wounded.

Jan. 26. Thomas Heaton, and Anthony Bledsoe (son of Col Anthony Bledsoe) were fired on near Nashville, on the north side of Cumberland, and both shot through the body; they are yet living.

It is to be observed, that these murders and depredations were committed after the troops of Washington district, commanded by Captains Christian and Tate (part of Major Sharp's battalion) were withdrawn from the protection of Mero district.

Richmond, April 3.

Josiah Parker, Esq; is re-elected a representative to Congress from this state, for the district of Norfolk, &c. Thomas Claiborne, Esq; for the district of Brunswick, &c.—and Thomas Rutherford, Esq; for the district of Winchester, &c.

William Wilkinson and John Mayo, Esqrs. are re-elected to represent the county of Henrico, in the ensuing General Assembly.

On the 14th of March arrived at Charleston S. C. the ship James from Bristol, which place she left the 28th of January. The former accounts of the execution of the king of France on the 21st of January are confirmed by this vessel. The most material particulars by the James are, in brief, as follows:—On Sunday the 20th of January the executive council assembled early in the morning, with the mayor and other officers, to concert measures for the execution of the decree against Louis the XVI. *Having concerted the measures of execution, at 2 o'clock P. M. they were sent to Louis, who was at the same time waited upon by the president of the executive council. The three extracts of the decree of the national convention were then read by the secretary of the executive council. To which Louis answered by reading a written paper signed by himself, making known his last requests, which ran thus—"I demand a delay of three days, in order to make the necessary preparations to appear in the presence of God!—I demand for that purpose to send for and see freely the person whom I shall name—the person whom I demand is, M. Eschenaux de Formoni; he lodges at No. 483, Rue de Bacq.*

"I demand that his person be secured from all disturbance, from all apprehension on account of the last offices of charity which he shall render me.

"I demand to be freed from that perpetual inspection, which the council general has established over me for some months.

"I demand in this interval, to be able to see my family as often as I shall request, and without witness.

"I would request, that the national convention would immediately proceed to deliberate on the fate of my family, and permit them to retire freely, wherever they may think proper.

"I recommend to the nation, all the persons who were attached to me. There are many of them who have expended all their fortunes to purchase places under the new government, and who, having now left their sole dependence, must be in circumstances of want. Among my pensioners, were many aged and indigent persons, who had no other means of support except the person which I gave them.

(Signed) LOUIS."

Done at the Temple, January 20th, 1793.

On which one of the members observed——"*Louis Capet has only made these demands which you have now heard, to the deputation of the executive council, because they did not inform him of the decree passed yesterday on my proposition, in which the greater part of his requests are anticipated. I demand on that ground, that we shall pass to the order of the day. The Assembly accordingly passed to the order of the day.*

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

PARIS, *January* 22, 1793.

Louis was beheaded yesterday at the Place de Louis XV. *at a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning. He was conducted thither in the mayor's carriage, accompanied by his confessor and two gendarmes. Great silence was preserved during the procession, but when he reached the fatal spot, the noise of drums and trumpets was great. He ascended the scaffold with firmness, made a sign he had something to say: little, however, was heard, on account of the noise, except, "I die innocent! I forgive you all!"*——*The sentence was instantly executed, and* vive la Nation *resounded on all sides.*

The whole place, and the avenues, were filled with troops of the line.

A member of the convention, who voted for his death, was attacked in a coffee-house and killed. This, is feared, is but the beginning of a scene of bloodshed, which will not be soon terminated.

Orders have lately been sent to Toulon to sail from the Mediterranean into the ocean, to watch the motions of Lord Hood.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MY character has lately been the subject of much conversation, blackened with the imputation of crimes at which humanity revolts, and which the laws of society have pronounced worthy of condign punishment. The charge against me was spread *far* and *wide* before I received the *smallest notice* of it—and whilst I have been endeavouring to trace it to its origin, has daily acquired strength in the minds of my fellow-citizens.

To refute the calumnies which have been circulated, by a legal prosecution of the authors of them, must require a *length* of time, during which the weight of public odium would rest on the party *accused*, however *innocent*—I have, therefore, resolved on this method of presenting myself before the bar of the public.

Calumny to be *obviated* must be *confronted*—If the crimes imputed to me are *true*, my life is the just forfeit to the laws of my country—To *meet* and not to *shrink* from such an enquiry as would put that life in hazard (were the charges against me *supportable*), is the object of which I am now in pursuit.

I do therefore give notice, that I will on the first day of the next April Cumberland Court appear there and render myself a prisoner before that *court*, or any *magistrate* of the county there *present*, to answer in the due course of law, *any charge or crime which any person or persons whatsoever shall then and there think proper to alledge against me.*—Let not my accusers pretend an unwillingness to appear as prosecutors against me in a criminal court. The *only* favor I can *ever* receive at *their* hands is, for them to stand forth and exert themselves in order to my conviction.

Let not a pretended tenderness towards the supposed accomplice in the imputed guilt, shelter me. That person will meet the accusation with a fortitude *of which innocence alone is capable.*

If my accusers decline this invitation, there yet remains another mode of proceedure which I am equally ready to meet. Let them state, with *precision* and *clearness* the *facts* which they lay to my charge and the *evidence* whether *direct* or *circumstantial* by which I am to be proved guilty, in any of the public papers.—Let *no circumstance* of *time* or *place* nor the *names* of *any* witnesses against me, be omitted. The public shall then judge between me and them, according to other rules than the strict rules of legal evidence.

If neither of these methods be adopted in order to fix the stigma which has been imposed upon me, let candor and impartiality acquit me of crimes which my soul abhors, or suspend their opinions of my guilt until a decision thereon can be obtained in some other satisfactory mode.

RICHARD RANDOLPH, jun.

March 29, 1793.

Mr. DAVIS,

Please to record the following genealogical table, by giving it a place in your useful gazette.

"THERE was a man whose name was John of the "children of Israel and of the tribe of Judah; "John begat the Ghost of Fame, the Ghost of Fame begat Decius, Decius begat the Albemarle Freeholder, "and the Albemarle Freeholder begat Fabricius and his "brethren."

An extract from the original Hebrew.

N. B. The original may be seen at Constantinople.

PHILO FABRICIUS.

Albemarle, March 30, 1793.

☞ *LASH is received, and will appear in our next.*

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, March 14, 1793.

BETWEEN

Hugh Nelson, surviving executor of *William Nelson*, deceased, } Plt.

AGAINST

Richard Copland, eldest son and heir to *Peter Copland*, deceased, *William Whitfell*, *Robert Stockton*, and *Anthony Bitton*, } Defts

THE defendants *Richard Copland* and *Anthony Bitton*, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next *September* term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of *Patrick*, and county of *Henry*, on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Richmond.*

A copy,

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

☞ A MAN who understands repairing and digging Wells, will meet with a job by applying to the Printer.

April 2, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office, Richmond, April 1, 1793, which if not taken up before the first of July, will be returned to the General Post-office.

A.

JOHN ATKINS, 2, near Richmond, Robert Allen, Richard Allen, New-Kent.

(B) Col. B. Bassett, 3, William Bellamy Cooper, Samuel Brown, 2. Messrs. Brown and Co. Lynchburg, Dr. Daniel Brom, Campbell, James Bingley, Lawrence Barrett, Charlotte, Richard Bibb, John Barnard, Botetourt, Mrs. O'Bryan, Clerk General Court, James Boulton, Joel Bott, Manchester, Col. P. Barbour.

(C) Col. James Callaway, Mr. Coleman, Dancing Master, William S. Carter, John Cockburn, (Taylor) New-Castle, P. Carrington, Joseph C. Cornwell, 2. Louis Chefdebien, 2. Dr. James Carter, Goochland, Jonathan Cripy, Shoemaker, Capt. George Clarke, 2. Redford Cox, Chesterfield. Mr. Clarice, Col. William Clayton, New-Kent, Patrick Campbell, Mr. Cardofer, Manchester. Patrick Cormell, John Campbell, Osbornes. Francis J. Clarke, William Carwell, Hugh Carney, Richmond.

(D) Benjamin Du-Val, Peter Ditto, care of Jacob Harrison, Samuel and William Davis, Lynchburg William Dangerfield, at the coal-pits, Mr. Delarue, dyer, William Du-Val, 5. Walter F. Davis, John Dixon, 3. John Darby, West-point, William Douglass, New-Kent.

(E & F) William Evans, Amherst, Nathaniel Farnham, Alexander Fullerton, Capt. Thomas Fort, Nathaniel Frisbie, Lead mines. John Friend, jun. Henrico.

(G) Bernard Garrisson, John Garland, John Goode, Rockett's warehouse. William Gaddy, Charles Genner, care of Mr. Bassett, New-Kent.

(H) William B Hodges, care of Banks and Hatcher, 3. Peter Hawkins, Colonel. J. Hopkins, Goochland. Capt. B Harris. Dr. James Henderson, Powhatan. Dr. Hornor, New-Kent, Mrs. Sarah Harris, Chesterfield. John T. Holfied, Buffalo Creek. Alexander Hattrick, James River, Charles Howle, New-Kent. Benjamin Hale, Franklin. Malcolm Hart, Louisa.

(I) Charles Irving, care of James Lyle. Mrs. Mary Irby, Charles City. William Johnson, Louisa. Joseph Jackson, Professor of Humanity. Jacob Jacobs, Francis Irwin, New-Castle. Michael Innell, near Richmond. John Johnson, Hatter.

(L) Giles L. Homidieu, Lead mines. David Logan, Thomas Lambert, 2. John Logan, 4. Francis Lewis, Henrico. Kindal Lee, Goochland. Rasco Leigh, John Liggin, William Lightfoot, Charles City. Thomas Lloyd, Goochland. Henry Lockwood.

(M) J. Marsh, James Marton, Amherst. Capt. Thomas Morrison, Amherst. John Matheson, William Morris, Hanover. James Miller, (Brooke) near Richmond. Samuel M'Farland, Washington. Samuel Mark, New-Kent. Mrs. Lucy Morris, Mordecai Mordecai, Messrs. Myers.

(N & O) William Nicolson, James Overby, Manchester. Bale Owings.

(P) Jonathan Prosser, near Richmond, Monsieur P. Paillet, Edwin Poindexter, New-Kent. Col. George B. Poindexter, William Patterson, Campbell. Jonathan Perrington, Col. John Pope, John Parker, Hanover.

(Q) Monsieur C. De Quesnay, President of the Academy Richmond. Squire Quigley, Cumberland.

(R) Capt. Rots, Belfast. James Colquhoun, James Reid, Bedford 2. Henry Robertson, Chesterfield. William M. Richardson, Goochland. William King, New-Kent. Dr. John Roberts, William Ronald, John Robertson, care of Rev. Mr. Douglass, Louisa.

(S) Nathaniel Shepherd, Joseph Smith, Rockfish. Dr. Robert L. Smith, Cumberland. John Stith, Nicholas Syme, New-Castle. George W. Smith, Timothy Sharpe, Joseph Sheppard, Joseph Swett, Thomas Scott, Powhatan. R. Shelton.

(T) Peter Tinsley, 5. Capt. Thomas Timpson, Price Trasey, Goochland. Joseph Lloyd, Richland. Wile Meyen, Richland. Col. William Tatham, William Taylor, New-Kent. Charles Turner, New-Kent. Richard Taliaferro, Richmond. Nathaniel Townsend, care of Col. Cabell, Amherst.

(W) Charles Wood and Company, Manchester. Monsieur G. A. Warineu, Luke Walker, Dicky Wilson, James Wilson, care of Samuel Bell. John S. Wills, 2. Charles Wells, 2. Benjamin White, Jacob Williamson, Powhatan. Geddis Winston.

(Y) Messrs. Yancy and Co. Lynchburg.

1 AUG. DAVIS, P. M.

To be SOLD, at Rockingham courthouse, on the 27th day of May next, being court day,

ALL the lands lying on the west side of the Blue Ridge, belonging to the estate of Andrew Johnston, late of Manchester, deceased; one third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other two-thirds in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, and an indisputable title made to the Lands when the bonds are paid.—Also at Culpeper May court, a tract of Land lying in Culpeper county, containing 62 acres.

WILLIAM LAPRADE, Executor.

April 1, 1793.

N. B. All persons having demands against the estate, are desired to come with their claims properly authenticated; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given. (1||)

THE subscribers take this method of informing all those indebted to the estate of WILLIAM LOVING, deceased, that they must come forward and settle their respective accounts with William Loving, on or before the first day of June next, as there will be no further indulgence given; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the said first day of June, and they shall receive payment. If any demands whatever against the said estate are produced after the aforesaid first day of June, they will be disputed, and this advertisement plead in bar against all such demands.

WILLIAM LOVING, & JOHN LOVING, } Executors.

April 1, 1793. (4||)

A list of Tobacco lying in Page's warehouse, over two years, of Page's inspection, as follows, viz.

1788. Dec. 19, Edmund Anderson, E A. 759, 1150, 140, 1010—1789. Mar. 12, ditto, ditto, ditto, 886, 1210, 128, 1085—ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, E. S. A. 1032, 1032, 124, 908—ditto, Dec. 5, William Bell, W. B. 263, 1400, 143, 1257—ditto, Aug. 15, Lancelot Minor, L. M. 1404, 1114, 124, 990—1790. Nov. 23, William Simpkins, W. S. 269, 1116, 116, 1000—1789. Dec. 5, William Bell, W. B. 264, 1351, 145, 1206—1790. Nov. 20, Benjamin Temple, B. T. 287, 1191, 119, 1072—1791. Jan. 26, James Ried, I. R. 1286, 1167, 150, 1017—ditto. Feb. 16, Francis Jordond, P. P. 1486, 1160, 149, 1011—1790. Nov. 18, Thomas Marks, T. M. 271, 1121, 133, 988—ditto. Dec. 15, Elizabeth Terrell, E. T. 888, 1250, 154, 1096—ditto. Nov. 17, Stephen Travilion, S. T. 262, 1123, 128, 1005—ditto, ditto, 25, John Walton, I. W. 456, 1268, 146, 1122—ditto, ditto, 23, William Burruss, W. B. 326, 1230, 154, 1076—1789. Jan. 28, John Hill, I. H. 845, 1079, 126, 953—1791. Feb. 10, Nathaniel Lester, N. L. 1433, 1135, 135, 1000—1790. Nov. 23, William Burruss, W. B. 327. 1300, 155, 1145.—The above tobacco will be sold agreeable to law, if not claimed prior to the date hereof, by

TALLY and LIPSCOMBE, } Inspectors at Page's warehouse.

March 21, 1792.

I DO hereby give notice, that I forewarn all persons going on my islands that lay in James River, opposite the Lock gates, either to fish, hunt, or for any other purpose, except they have particular lawful business thereon—I have suffered greatly already by such unlawful intrusions.

JAMES HARRIS.

March 30, 1793. (3||)

From the Virginia Herald.

THE court for this district was held last October before the hon. judges, Edmund Winston and Joseph Jones, who paid their usual unremitting attention, zeal, and sound judgment, in expounding the law and wisdom, in decision on the most abstruse points, uniformly marked their conduct, especially on a motion to the court by Robert Brook and John Minor, Esqrs. of Fredericksburg, counsel for Mr. Thomas Daniell, sole proprietor of that old established jewel and silver plate manufactory the Silver Lion in the city of London, who had been, illegally, and and wantonly imprisoned here more than twelve don (was cognizable or could be held to bail for in this country, when, after the most mature consideration, the court gave it as their decisive opinion he could not be held to bail, as not being answerable to the laws of this country for debts, even allowing it to be real) not coming under the jurisdiction of any months, on actions brought by a Mr. James Scott, factor of New-York, for contracts which arose in London in these states, and ordered Mr. Daniell to be peremptorily discharged, to the great joy and satisfaction not only of a crowded auditory, and the residents of this town, but of all who detest tyranny and the cowardly and daring arbitrary power practised against that gentleman and his daughter, a young lady of 14 years of age, who was made an aggressor with her father, by the seizure and detention of her property, her wearing apparel not excepted. Because he was friendless and an unprotected stranger, he was taken to Alexandria jail, alias a restored French bastile, where his treatment was fraught with acts of violence, mystery, trick, snare and plunder, believed to be unprecedented in any civilized country. In addition to which, an attachment was obtained by Scott and served on him and his property full eight hours after his confinement, for ninety thousand pounds on suits in the names of persons to whom he did not stand indebted to a guinea, and bond given by six persons adherents to Scott for sixty thousand pounds, who are now held to bail for the same.

N. B. In the present case the plaintiffs, Miller and others, and the defendant were all proved citizens of London, subjects to the king of England and the agent Scott, an entire stranger to the whole. Antecedent to this business there were also many other manifest strong grounds of objections against the proceedings which were in every stage proved repugnant to and a flagrant violation of the laws of nations, and of this state in particular, and hostile to the honour and splendour of that glorious characteristic of liberty which this country is admired for all over the known world.

The printer has it from undoubted authority, that the defendant did not repair to America under any kend of pecuniary embarrassment, but to risque himself from a mulct of 100 pol sterl. damages laid against him and incurred by an unhappy domestic dispute; but which affair can concern no persons living except himself and two others natives and residents of Great-Britain.

Dumfries, March 27, 1793.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE AMERICAN BRIG

INDUSTRY,

Of 210 Tons Burthen,

INCREASE BLAKE, Master;

WILL positively sail in 30 days, and return to this port early in the fall. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at Newton's wharf, or the subscriber

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

Who has for sale, a few boxes best Florence oil.

Norfolk, March 28, 1793.

ROBERT ALLYN and Co.

At their store, at the foot of the hill, and opposite the warehouse at Rocketts, have for sale on the most moderate terms,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port and Malaga } wines.
Jamaica spirits,
W. India and country rum.
Holland geneva in casks and cases,
Molasses,
Loaf and lump sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Coffee,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Rice,
Cask raisons,
Cheese,
Soap, Candles,
Bar Iron,
Connecticut prime pork,
Common ditto,
Pickled salmon in kitts,
Best dumb-fish,
Dryed cod-fish,
Liver oil.
Soal and upper leather,
Mens' and Ladies' saddles and bridles,
Portmanteaus,
Men's and women's coarse leather shoes,
Boots,
Cotton and wool cards,
Fresh American clover seed,
Cyder,
Shell bark nuts,
Potatoes, &c. &c. &c.

They have also just received a few pieces IRISH LINENS, which will be sold low for cash.

Richmond, March 26, 1793. (3w)

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber in New-Kent county, the 28th of December last, a Negro Man named ABEL: he is about thirty-four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a dark complexion, very much pitted with the small-pox, his teeth is out before, and limps in his walk, and is much bow-legged, which was occasioned by one of his knees being hurt when young; he is a rough carpenter. I am inclined to think he will get a pass, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever will deliver the said negro to me, shall be entitled to the above reward.

March 28, 1793. MARY WILKINSON.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, the 21st day of December last, a Mulatto fellow named GEORGE, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, and somewhat bow-legg'd, has a scar on one of his temples, occasioned by a scald, also another in his forehead; he is a very spry active fellow, and is very fond of wrestling; has been much used to driving a waggon, in which business I expect he will endeavour to get employ, and try to pass as a freeman.—He had on when he went away, negro cotton clothes; he understands plantation business very well, and perhaps may follow that. Whoever will deliver the said fellow to Daniel White, or Aaron Higginbotham, of Amherst county, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows. (4||)

March 25, 1793. SAMUEL HIGGENBOTHAM.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A RUN-AWAY match from the subscribers, GEORGE and KATE, on the 24th instant; both excellent house servants; the former of a yellow complexion, middle sized, square built, bow-legg'd; he has attended some years past in Rawlings's tavern in this city, carried away several suits of good cloaths, and is about thirty years of age. The latter very black complexion, has the appearance of a small scar on her left cheek, about seventeen years of age, well grown and likely. Any person that will secure the said Negroes so that we get them again, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of their necessary expences, or one half for either of them, from

NATHANIEL ANDERSON, and ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, March 27, 1793. tf.

RICHMOND, March 29, 1793.

MR. DAVIS.

SIR,

THE tumult which the late election for a delegate for this district has produced, and the report of my having taken an active part therein has rendered it necessary that I make the following remarks.

I suppose that the strictures on the proceedings of Congress which have appeared, in yours and other papers, under my signature, are still remembered which among other considerations proceeded from the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury, had either *ex officio* or by usurpation, acquired an influence and power over the wealth and councils of America, which are incompatible with the principles of that constitution under which he holds his appointment—Thus thinking, I rejoiced at the prospect of that public inquiry, which the resolutions of Mr. Giles contemplated; to obtain certain and early information on this subject, I was extremely inquisitive, and was advised before the resolutions were acted upon, that a majority of Congress were determined, either to perplex them with difficulties, or deny their propriety;—it remained then only to inquire who of the delegates from this state should give aid to the forejudging majority.

The yeas and nays as published in the National Gazette, which was the first certain information I obtained, stated that Mr Griffin voted with the majority, and in opposition to the general voice of his colleagues—being of opinion that they were merely questions of fact, that there was a predetermined majority, and that the members who were of the minority had in every instance shewn themselves to be firm patriots. I declared that Mr. Griffin should not have my vote, which declaration being made, it became necessary then to give my reasons. The day after I was informed by a member of Congress, that the communications from the treasury department came so late into the House, that it was impossible for members who had not been engaged in the detail, so to investigate the subject, as to give a condemnatory vote. I also heard that Mr. Giles was not permitted to withdraw the aforesaid resolutions.

Under these impressions I had some conversation with Col. Goodall of Hanover, and retained the same sentiments, until it was communicated to me by Mr. Giles, that Mr. Griffin did not even in his view, deserve censure that he had voted for one of the resolutions, and that he could not possibly have had time to investigate them all minutely, as to the particulars of which, I refer to your last paper; in consequence of this information, I thought it my duty to undeceive those who might have received a prejudice from my declarations—I not only did so, but gave Mr. Griffin my vote—and should have informed Col. Goodall thereof, if I had not heard that he did not intend to go to the election, and that Mr. Giles had freely made the same communications to many of Mr. Griffin's friends, both of this place and Hanover.

With respect to the gentlemen who were candidates, I never was the partizan of either—my intention was to vote for the man who I thought would render the most service to his constituents, and although I voted on Monday with cheerfulness for Mr. Gamm, on Saturday I should have acted very differently.—By this I do not mean to justify Mr. Griffin's vote, though I am satisfied that his motive was strictly proper.

And now, Mr. Davis, I shall take my leave, with the observations, that although the resolutions may never be revived—although Mr. Hamilton may be continued during life as the legislative dictator of the UNION—although a faction may suppress or negative all future enquiry, I never will believe, that our countrymen, Madison, Page Giles, Parker, Monroe, and Mercer, would act and vote as they have done, without a justification beyond the reach of reproof or criticism. And it is a matter of contemptuous indignation with me, to hear contumelious insinuations from men who a little time ago, considered one of them as the pivot on which the constitution rested;—but then there was *no excise—no tax on news papers—no consolidation of revenue—no national bank—no assumption—no faction—no jesuitical distinction of orders and balances—no self-created, upstart aristocracy—no conclaves—no levees—no dictatorial executive officer—no crusadings against Indians—no credit in Europe*—in fine, no metaphysical essays to prove, that 'tis right for the administrator of the revenue, to keep up 50,000 dollars of public money under the designation of *instrumentality*, when the whole continent was in tumult to obtain a smaller sum, by the means of an excise, so odious and disgusting, that even the great and virtuous Washington was obliged to issue an official proclamation.——Oh Americans—Americans! how are you debased and insulted, by those who say that (three or four excepted) there are none among you qualified to discharge the higher offices of government? The question presents a melancholy and awful prospect, the evils of which it behooves you to prevent. HENRY BANKS.

A LESSON TO KINGS.

THE trees went forth on a time to anoint a king, and they said to the olive tree, reign thou over us: but the olive said, should I leave my fatness wherewith by me they honor God and man and go to be promoted over the trees!

Then said the trees to the fig-tree come thou and rule over us: but the fig-tree said, should I forsake my sweetness and my good fruits, and go to be promoted over the trees!

The trees then made application to the vine to come and reign over them: but the vine answered, should I leave my wine that cheereth God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees!

Then said *all* the trees unto the *bramble*, come thou and reign over us! to which the bramble answered, if in truth you anoint me king over you, then come and put your *trust* under my shadow!—These were the similitudes of Jotham the only surviving son of Jerubbaal after his brethren (three score and ten true republicans) were slain, to make room for Abimelech to be a king!—Thus by rapine and violence was kings introduced among men:—Thus Abimelech, who was only the son to Jerubaal's maid servant, was mushroomed into society by the dishonorable and most execrable title of king.

It is easy to discover by the above very applicable comparisons, that no other characters wish ever to rule over their brethren.

We find, by the answer of the olive, that more sweet enjoyment and perfect felicity flow from a spirit of equality, than from the vain and empty sound of exalted titles.—From the answer of the fig-tree we learn, that more consolation and unintermitted comfort arise in the bosom of a *great* good man in the consideration of his natural exaltation among his brethren, than could possibly arise from an artificial elevation; and by the answer of the vine we may learn this lesson: That the fruits arising from the cultivation of our own vineyards are sweeter to the palate of a virtuous citizen, than the superfluities of a table furnished from the pockets of the poor and indigent; and lastly, from the answer of the bramble, which hath no fruits of her own, that so long as the people will submit to trust in her shadow, she will use them with rigour and hasten to despoil them, the better to make them humble and obedient servants; and at the same time by flattery endeavour to persuade them that loyalty to their prince is an epithet of honor.

But that seventh year, fifth month and tenth day will soon arrive, spoken of by Ezekiel the prophet when certain of the *elders of the land* will come to enquire of the Lord, and this will be the answer, by the mouth of the prophet "are ye come to enquire of me? As I live, saith the Lord, I will not be enquired of by you, but I will cause you to know the abominations of your fathers.—Cast away far from you the idols of Egypt: so long as ye prefer a crown of gold decorated with precious stones, and put your trust in toys, which to me are things of no value, and refuse to serve me, I will not be enquired of by you! I will therefore purge out from among you my chosen people Israel, the rebels, and disperse them among the nations, and they shall know that I am the Lord:—Ye shall then remember your ways, and all your evil doings whereby you have defiled yourselves, and loathe yourselves in your own sight.—Then shall ye know that the Lord is king, and that there is none else among my people Israel, saith the Lord God—then shall all the kings of the earth know that the right hand of the Lord hath the preeminence, and that his holy prophet hath spoken truth, and not a lye to the house of Israel—Then shall the king of England consider his robes of royalty as indecent ornaments, and his crown, which once his glory will become his ruin!—Then will his family-royal (who, tho' numerous, have been supported by the increase of revenue) reflect with great surprize, and find themselves upon a common level with the rest of their fellow citizens: and then will the Prince of Wales (who is no more to be the presumptive heir to his crown than the dog star is to charge places with the grand luminary at night) reflect with all the terrors of an affrighted imagination, that before he became a king he was renounced by a people determined to be free!—Then will the king of France (tho' perhaps one of the most exalted characters in the catalogue of eclipses) reflect, that he might have been an equal with his fellow-citizens—might have reaped laurels from the hands of his countrymen, if by him the Crown had been presented to the national assembly, and he had given proofs of his allegiance to the majesty of the people!—Then will the king of Spain begin to see the similitude of the hand writing which Belshazzar could not read upon the wall of his palace—then will his countenance be changed—his thoughts will trouble him so, that the joints of his lyons will be loosed and his knees smite one another!—his next resort will be to Daniel—and thus will that sage (whose flesh was sacred to the ferocious lyon) answer the king and say, "This, O king, was the writing which thou saweſt," "MENE, MENE," and this the interpretation, "MENE," "God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it:" and the sentence being repeated signifies, that like the decrees of the Medes and Persians; the mandate is gone out, and cannot be reversed!—Then will the king of Prussia consider, that while he was endeavouring to spill the blood of a nation determined to be free, he was forging chains and unutterable torture for a mind exalted too far above the common *level* with his fellow men:—that by his marches and countermarches in a country of freemen, his own army, forgot how to be slaves, and that to contend against freedom, is, to fight against God!—Then, altho' Adonizedek shall send unto Hoham king of Hebron, Piram king of Jarmuth, Japhia king of Lachish, and unto Debar king of Eglon, and unto all the *earthly* kings for help, yet Joshua will be able with the aid of his God to subdue them: and altho' *all* shall hide themselves in the cave at Mackedah, yet they shall be found by Joshua, who, by rolling great stones on the cave's mouth, shall bury them alive, and so put an end to monarchy in the world!

Americans!—have you forgot what Joshua (a man beloved of the Lord!) did for you in the days of your adversity? if not, tell it out among the nations, and lend your aid to subdue tyrants and banish from the earth those monsters who for ages past, have succeeded one another to enslave their fellow-men! A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

From the Columbian Centinel.

ADVERTISEMENT

ON the evening of Thursday, the 24th of January, probably some hours after the citizens of Boston had eaten the CIVIC OX and were dancing to the tune of CA IRA, citizen John Kelly, a youth of 19 years of age, bound to the subscriber till the age of 21, by a *ci devant* obligation, commonly called an indenture, inspired with the noble love of LIBERTY and EQUALITY, gallantly released himself by the manly operation of running away. Any person possessed of a sufficient quantity of ANTI-REPUBLICANISM to intercept said citizen Kelly, and bring him to an interview with the subscriber, shall be rewarded with a 4½ piece, bearing the impression of that *arrant aristocrat* the king of Spain.

All persons are so bid to refrain the liberty of citizen Kelley, so far as to suffer him to be shut within the walls of their houses, on the penalty which the law still inflicts upon those who harbour runaway boys. JAMES BACKUS.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1793

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be SOLD on TUESDAY, the ninth of JULY, on the Premises,

THREE hundred seventeen and a half acres of LAND, lying on Glover's creek, in Buckingham county, to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Harvey, deceased, by virtue of a mortgage from the said Thomas Harvey in his life-time, made to John Nicholas, Esq; and decreed by the worshipful court of Buckingham to be foreclosed, for ready money. The said tract of Land will be sold altogether or in parcels, to suit the purchasers.

CHARLES MOSELEY,
JOHN MOSELEY,
EDMEND GLOVER, } Commissioners.

March 18, 1793. (3w)

On *Monday* 13th *May*, will be let to the lowest bidder, at *Albemarle* old courthouse,

THE building of a tobacco warehouse of stone, 150 feet by 100, to be covered with slate; lime-stone and slate in the quarry will be given to the undertaker. A payment of one third will be made on laying the foundation of the building, one third when the wall is four feet high, and the remaining third on completion of the work.

On the same day will be sold 50 lots, a compleat storehouse with three rooms on a floor, and a flush cellar. A tavern, ferry, and fishery, will be sold or rented for one or more years. JOHN SCOTT.

Richmond, March 28, 1793. (3w)

TO THE OWNERS OF GRIST-MILLS.

THIS is to notify to you and the public, that the subscriber (who is a brother to *Oliver Evans*, the inventor of that useful improvement the Mill Elevator, &c.) having lately removed from the state of *Delaware*, into the vicinity of the city of *Richmond*, (where he intends to reside for a short time) proposes to carry on the making of elevator buckets of wood, having often seen the experiment tried and proven, (in a number of the most capital merchant mills in the northern states) that wood is preferable to any other thing yet tried for elevator buckets; and that one set of buckets made of timber suitable for the purpose, will last twice as long as a set made of tin.

And as a number of gentlemen who were desirous of erecting elevators, have met with great difficulty in having the buckets made in a proper form, the subscriber has thought proper to offer this notification to the public, assuring them that he makes them of the best materials, in the most approved form, and on the most reasonable terms; and feels himself impressed with a well-grounded confidence, that he will do ever thing in his power to deserve their encouragement.

Those who please to employ him, may leave their commands with Mr. *Abel Morgan* in *Richmond*, or to the subscriber, at Four Mile creek, in *Henrico* county.

EVAN EVANS.

March 28, 1793. (4w)

By virtue of a deed in trust, for securing a considerable sum of money due from *William Holt*, deceased, to *Jane Lee*; will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, on *Monday* the 29th of *April* next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a tract of LAND purchased by the said *William Holt*, of Col. *William Allen*, and lying in the county of *Surry*, to raise the sum of one hundred and fifteen pounds five shillings and four-pence, for two years interest, together with the expence of conducting the sale, &c. The above land is finely timbered with oak and pine, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn or any kind of small grain.

RICHARD E. LEE, acting Trustee.

Norfolk, March 22, 1793. (3w)

THE subscriber has to dispose of between fifty and sixty square of slate ready prepared for covering houses, to be delivered on his own land, in Buckingham county, at Wetham, or in Richmond.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

March 27, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, on *Friday* the 12th of *April* next, (if fair, if not the next fair day) at *Todd's* Bridge, in *King and Queen* county, for ready money only;

ABOUT TWENTY NEGROES, chiefly under twenty years old, both male and female. I would dispose of a part of them before the day of sale, provided an agreeable offer is made me by any person wanting to purchase. (2)

REUBEN GARNETT.

Essex county, March 18, 1793.

N. B. The above Negroes I am empowered to sell, therefore will certainly be sold. R. G.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSELL

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Richmond* and its vicinity, that he has opened a school at his house, for the purpose of perfecting young Ladies and Gentlemen in the manners, graces, and the several branches of that useful and so becoming accomplishment; he will teach immediately (to those who have received proper principles) the following dances, such as the Menuet Ordinaire, the Menuet de la Cour, with the Gavot, Allemande, Congo, Hornpipes, Country Dances, and Cotillions, with proper steps—the school will begin the first *Wednesday* in every month, and continue *Thursday, Friday, and Saturday*, from nine in the morning to twelve, and from three to six in the afternoon.

Mr. ROUSSELL respectfully begs leave to return his sincere and unbounded thanks for the honour done him, by those who have favoured him with their patronage, and at the same time begs leave to assure, that nothing on his part shall be wanting, while his best endeavours shall be applied toward the instructions of his pupils, in order to merit the future favour of those patrons of polite art.

Richmond, March 10, 1793.

Manchester Dancing School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL most respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of *Manchester* and its vicinity, that he intends opening a school there, for which purpose a subscription is left at Mr. BROOKE's tavern, where the school is to be kept. Terms and rules may be seen at the above place.

March 26, 1793.

On the 15th day of *April* next, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

THE remainder of the landed property, belonging to the estate of the late *Jacob Rubsamen*, in the town of *Manchester*; consisting of the houses, lot and garden, at present occupied by Mr. *Benjamin Hatcher*. Also several unimproved lots in said town, and a ground rent of fifteen pounds per annum for ever, of the store and houses possessed by Mr. *Daniel Gordon*. The terms for the dwelling-houses, garden, and lot are, one third the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, and a credit of two years for the remainder; possession of which will be given the 15th October next. For the unimproved lots, one third the purchase money in six months from the day of sale, and a credit of two years for the remainder; for the ground-rent of Mr. *Gordon's* tenement, one hundred and ten pounds to be paid down, and the balance in two years. Bond, with sufficient security, will be required of the purchasers, and a special title will be granted, when the first payment is made.—It is necessary for us to notify to all those who purchased on the 15th of *June* last, at the sale of the personal property of *Jacob Rubsamen*, deceased, that their bonds have been due since 15th *December*, 1792, and unless they are discharged by the 1st of *April* next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an attorney to collect, in order to do justice to the creditors of our testator.

WILLIAM M'KENZIE, } Executors of the estate
THOMAS BANKS. } of *Jacob Rubsamen*.

Manchester, March 4, 1793.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Goochland, on the 27th day of *February*, 1793, two Negro fellows, one of them the property of the subscriber, named JAMES, a short well made black fellow, very handsome, apt to smile when spoken to, if in a good humour; he has a thick bushy head of hair and small eyes, he carried with him a Dutch blanket, a short blue coat, no other cloathing that I recollect, except what plantation negroes are usually clad in.

PETER, the property of Mr. *William Meriwether*, a short well made fellow, near the size of *James*, a bright Mulatto, about 20 years of age, he has large bulging eyes, and a little inclined to be bow-legg'd; I do not know what cloathing he carried with him. These fellows carried with them two of my nags, both about twelve years old, one of them a bay mare, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, one hind foot white, she has a good head and neck, and shews the whites of her eyes very plain; the other a small sorrel Horse, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very stout made, no white about him, and his tail lately been bob'd very short; I have not heard any thing of the abovementioned slaves and horses, since their elopement, I am apt to think they have gone low down the country where they were both raised. Whoever will apprehend the said Negroes, and secure them so that I get them again, shall receive a generous reward, besides what the law allows. (1)

SMITH PAYNE.

March 13, 1793.

Samuel Pleasants, and Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the PUBLIC, that in consequence of the removal of Mr. *Carey* from this city, and the uncommon demand for INTELLIGENCE from the several Kingdoms & States of Europe, whose present political situations peculiarly interest mankind, a PRINTING OFFICE will be opened some time in the month of April next, in the house lately occupied by *George Pickell*, Esquire, and opposite Mr. *Bowler's* tavern.

A PAPER to contain the most useful and interesting information of all kinds, upon a liberal plan, will be published twice a week, viz. on Mondays and Thursdays, entitled, "THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND RICHMOND AND MANCHESTER ADVERTISER," on a medium paper, the size of the National Gazette.

The terms will be FOUR DOLLARS *per annum*, TWO DOLLARS upon the delivery of the first paper, and TWO DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

The utmost exertions on the part of the Conductor of this useful business, to which he has for a number of years past, assiduously applied himself, shall not be wanting, to render it as generally beneficial as possible: and he flatters himself, that those exertions, with the aid of a GENEROUS and ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE, will enable him with satisfaction to himself, and advantage to the community, to prosecute it with success.

He conceives that it is unnecessary longer to dwell on the advantages which may result, from the proper execution of so arduous a task—a task, which to have duly accomplished, requires an application and integrity, which it is hoped, will meet with due patronage and encouragement.

*** Subscriptions are received at the Post-Office, Richmond, and by Samuel Pleasants, at Mr. Davis's Printing-Office; also by Mr. Thomas Banks, merchant, Manchester; Messr. Baxter & Wilson, Printers, Norfolk; Mr. Robert M'., Bransford, Printer, Lynchburg; and by Mr. William Prentis, printer Petersburg.

Richmond, January 28th, 1793.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13th, 1793.

☞ Samuel Pleasants, & Co.

return their grateful thanks to those GENTLEMEN who have so liberally subscribed their names to the RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER, and beg leave to assure them, that by their generous encouragement, they will be enabled to publish their first number on or before Monday, the 15th of April next:—And

With GEN'ROUS FREEDOM, *for our constant guide,*
We'll scorn controul, and PRINT *for* EV'RY SIDE.

THE subscriber has opened the TAVERN opposite Mr. *Richard Bowler's*, in *Richmond*, and flatters himself, from his steady attention to the business, to merit the patronage of the public.—He wishes to take ten or twelve Gentlemen to board, whom he will accommodate on very moderate terms.——The tavern, stables and lots has been thoroughly repaired, and are now in excellent order for the reception of customers.

Richmond, March 19, 1793. JOHN MOSS.

ROBERT POLLARD

Has for SALE, on the lowest terms,

WARRANTS and CERTIFICATES, that are receivable at the treasury for arrearages of the revenue and certificate tax. He shortly expects a quantity of tobacco inspected at the lower warehouses, which will answer in payment of the taxes for 1786 and 1787, which will be sold low. Said Pollard continues to give the highest price in cash for every kind of public stock, unfunded certificates, and warrants.

Richmond, March 25, 1793. (tf)

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

ONE lying in Cumberland county on the north side of Bear Creek, containing 688 acres, being part of the Barter Hill tract; this land is extremely fertile and well timbered.—ALSO another tract in the county of Chesterfield, six miles from Manchester, on the main Buckingham road, containing 400 acres, and known by the name of Trentown; the soil is fertile and well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and wheat.—ALSO a beautiful tract in Elizabeth city county, which lies on James River, between Col. *Cary's* and *Hampton*, and is supposed to contain between 150 and 200 acres—AND ALSO another tract in the county of King and Queen (formerly a glebe) containing between 5 and 600 acres. The above land will be sold extremely low for cash, or on reasonable terms for approved bonds, and good titles will be made by *John H. Norton*, Esq. who has authorised me to dispose of them.

CHARLES GRYMES.

Richmond, March 24th, 1793.

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms, at the Subscriber's store,

A Collection *of the Rudiments of* CHURCH MUSIC, & MUSICAL MAGAZINES,

By the Rev. ANDREW LAW, A. M.
ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, March 10, 1793.

☞ *NOTICE* to the *PUBLIC.*

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of my bond to Mr. *William Radford*, (formerly of *Goochland* county) for 200l. payable in *October* 1794, in bonds, as I am determined to stop payment of so much of that bond as may be adjudged reasonable by a court of justice, for damages done by the said *Radford* on the plantation I purchased of him in the county of *Goochland*.

ELIAS LANGHAM.

October 20, 1793.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, for Ready Money, *on* Wednesday *the 17th of next month, if fair, otherwise, the next fair day,*

The TAVERN and tract of LAND

thereunto belonging, lying in *James City* county, and lately occupied by Mr. *Adam Byrd*, deceased, and at present by Capt. *William Allen*. It's situation and advantages are so generally known, renders it unnecessary for any further description. The sale will commence about twelve o'clock, by the COMMISSIONERS.

March 23, 1793. (3w)

COMMITTED to the jail of Chesterfield county, about the 20th of February, A NEGRO MAN taken up as a runaway, who says he belongs to one Thomas West, in Warwick county, Blunt-point; he says his name is SIMON, and that he is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

March 18, 1793. (1)

STANDS my at house, in *Chesterfield* county, the ensuing season, the noted HORSE, (SHARK by Marsk, and will cover mares at Six Guineas the season, to be discharged with five, if paid by the first of *August* next. Good pasturage *gratis*.—I will not be liable for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

March 6, 1793. (7w)